









## EXECUTION AT KOBE.

CARRYING OUT THE EXTREME PENALTY OF THE LAW IN JAPAN.

Kobe, 9th November.—Executions are very infrequent in Hyogo prefecture, not more than six persons having been executed in the last eight years, and the extreme penalty of the law at Hyogo-ken prison. Last year there was but one execution, and the only time the gallows at the prison has been used this year occurred yesterday morning, when a man named Suzuki Sasashito suffered capital punishment.

This man was a coolie employed in working cargo on ships under a coolie-master named Tanaka. He appears to have been idle, lazy and dissolute, spending much of his time gambling and drinking, and working only when he felt like it. Though repeatedly cautioned by his master, he did not amend his ways, and at last was dismissed from his employment. Plying the fellow, the son of the coolie-master, a young lad, about twenty-two years of age, gave Suzuki some money to take him to another place where he might get employment; but, instead of using the money for this purpose, Suzuki spent it in drink. Madened by *sake*, he made his way late the same night to the house of Tanaka Tokujiro, the son of his employer above referred to, and, notwithstanding the pity and consideration shown towards him by the gift of money, he murdered the unfortunate young man as he slept. Immediately the deed was done, however, Suzuki appears to have repented, for he at once went to a police-box in the neighbourhood to surrender himself, but the policeman attached to the box was absent on patrol. Suzuki therefore returned to the murdered man's house to procure a *kimono* that he had left there, and, putting it on, went to the father's house and told him the facts of the murder, urging him to send doctors and officials, adding that he himself was on the way to the police station to give himself up. Just after he had left the house, however, he was met by the police and arrested.

The tragedy occurred on the 4th September last, and the trial took place a week or two afterwards. When before the Court, Suzuki attempted to deny nothing. He admitted "all the salient facts of the case, and on being sentenced to death thanked the Court, saying that he felt the punishment to be thoroughly deserved. Later, when in prison, his elder brother visited him, and offered to secure a lawyer with the object of appealing to a higher Court; but the condemned man declined the suggestion, saying that it would be useless anyway, and that having murdered his master's son he preferred to die. Throughout, his conduct in prison is said to have been very quiet and most exemplary, and there can be no doubt that the man bitterly repented of the deed he had done when under the influence of *sake*.

It is about five weeks since sentence was passed upon Suzuki. In Japan a prisoner sentenced to death has no knowledge of the actual day or hour that he must die. No inmate, however, it seems, is given the date of his execution until a few minutes before the actual moment when the execution is to be carried out. Then the Governor of the prison calls the prisoner from the row of cells to the corridor, and intimates that the fatal hour when the sentence must be executed has arrived. In many cases, it is said, the condemned man faints or his limbs become useless on receiving such an intimation, though after being sentenced he must be fully aware that once the time for appeal has gone by there can be no hope of a reprieve. Such men have often to be carried to the execution ground. But in the case of Suzuki it was quite otherwise. He neither fainted nor flinched, but at once got ready to accompany the officers in waiting. From the cell he was taken to the office where the prisoners are received, and there a few formalities were transacted and a prayer offered by a Buddhist priest. Then the man's eyes were bandaged, and after he was placed between two warders the procession set out for the execution ground. This is situated on the south side of the prison, and surrounded by a high wall, is entered by a gateway from the prison compound.

In the centre of the execution ground is a large pit about seven feet deep, to which broad steps lead down from a platform above to a concrete floor. The platform, level with the ground, actually forms the gallows, and the whole is covered by a roof, but is open at the sides. Towards the east end of the platform is a trapdoor extending its whole width, and above this the rope is placed, running over an iron wheel and being attached to an upright at the side of the platform. Mr. Moritsu, the Procurator, who attended as representative of the Court which sentenced the man, and Mr. Nishimura, the Governor of the prison, together with the other high officials present took their seats on the platform facing the condemned man, who sat on the trap door in Japanese fashion, with his eyes, as already stated, tightly bandaged. At a signal the lever was pulled, the trap-door opened, and the body fell into the pit. At the same moment the part of the platform between the officials and the condemned man was drawn back, disclosing the steps and the body of the executed man hanging below, with the feet about a foot from the ground. We are informed—our representative was not present at the actual execution—that the body gave several convulsive movements, and though the neck appears to have been broken, the heart did not cease to beat until thirty minutes later. We may say that the prison surgeon always attends executions and makes an immediate examination of the body, which in this case, after hanging for a quarter of an hour, was taken down and prepared for interment.

Everything appears to have been done with the utmost decorum, and the regulations are very strict as to those permitted to be present. Once the door of the execution ground is shut, it is not opened under any pretext until the execution has been performed. Afterwards the body is interred in the convict prison cemetery near by.—*Chronicle*.

## REPORTED RUPTURE OF RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

It is stated, says the *N. C. D. News* of 12th inst., that the local mandarin received the following official telegram from the North yesterday:—"Owing to the Russians being determined to acquire the port of Manchu, Korea, against the strenuous opposition of Japanese, diplomatic relations have been broken off between the two countries."

## ALLEGED CASE OF PLAGUE AT HIROSHIMA.

A man named Sawada Matsugoro, aged 23, a resident of Yokohama, who arrived at Moji on the 11th inst., from Hiroshima by the *Imanari*, died suddenly on the 15th inst. in a hotel at Moji. Certain symptoms caused the case to be considered as one of plague, and upon examination it is alleged the bacilli of plague were found. Mr. Ando, a health officer in the Home Department, and Dr. Shiga from Dr. Kikuchi's Infectious Diseases Hospital, were to leave Tokyo for Hiroshima on Tuesday last.—*Kohyō Chronicle*.

## THE ITALIAN DEMAND ON CHINA.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

A Tientsin telegram of the 7th inst. to the *Osaka Asahi* announces that Admiral Yō Soke, of the Peiyang Navy, has addressed a representation to Yu Lu, the Viceroy of Chihli, urging upon him the necessity of making preparations for war at the ports of Taku, for the defence of the State in connection with the Italian demand on China.

## DECREASE OF SHIPPING ARRIVALS AT MOJI.

During last month the arrivals of foreign steamers at Moji were 38 and the departures 36, the coal shipped by these steamers amounting to 67,758 tons. The cargo landed was 616 bags of sugar and 500 tons of general cargo. Compared with September, the arrivals last month showed a decrease of 19. A contemporary attributes the decrease to the fact that many of the British and American steamers, which used to come to Moji, have been chartered by their Governments as transports.

## JAPANESE HOT SPRING RESORTS.

REGULATIONS FOR THEIR CONTROL.

A Tokyo dispatch to the *Kobe Chronicle* states that the Central Board of Health at a recent meeting adopted a resolution to recommend the Government to enact Regulations for the control of the hotels and bathing places at hot springs where the people resort. A draft of the Regulations was approved. The reason for the adoption of the measure is that the hotels and bathing places at the hot springs are very apt to prove centres for the spread of disease, and many healthy people have contracted consumption, leprosy and other dangerous diseases, as the result of occupying the same rooms, using the same towels, etc., as people suffering from these maladies.

## THE INSURGENTS IN FORMOSA.

A dispatch from Formosa to the *Osaka Asahi* states that the Formosan authorities on the 19th ult. sent five companies of troops with a number of gendarmes and policemen to search for the insurgents in Nankokei and the Shushadai hills, where it was thought they had their headquarters. No trace of the rebels was found, however, and the troops returned to Taichu on the 23rd without result. It has now been ascertained that the insurgents are scattered over the surrounding districts and are residing among people who are supposed to be peaceful.

## THE BICYCLE TAX IN OSAKA.

The *Osaka Mainichi* states that the latest investigations made by the authorities show that the number of bicycles registered in Osaka amounts to 218. Until the first half of the present year, the local tax imposed on the machines was ¥3.50 each per year. This rate was raised at the last meeting of the Prefectural Assembly in June last, and it now stands at ¥5.

## COMMENT ON THE WAR.

A Service Paper.

The *United States Gazette* remarks:—"The resistance of the Orange Free State is rather welcomed by military men than otherwise. They point out that President Steyn can only put a comparatively small force in the field, while his hostility opens out a rather easy means of access to the Transvaal. Some rather interesting views as to the fighting powers of the Boers are furnished by observers who have recently travelled in the Republic. A distinction is drawn between the older and the younger generation. The former unite the courage and tenacity of the race with splendid marksmanship; the latter are by comparison indifferent shots, and are headstrong to a dangerous degree. Both are superb horsemen. General Joubert is counted really a skilful strategist. General Cronje has the reputation enjoyed by Skobeleff in the Russian Army. Men like Kruger and Joubert are well aware of the superiority of the British forces; but the younger men have been brought up on the traditions of Majuba Hill, and regard the victory of the Boers as certain. It is understood that recent reports as to the defective character of a portion of the Boer ammunition have a substantial foundation in fact."

## The Forts at Pretoria.

*Tanby Fair* says the War Office should have had detailed information as to the defences of Pretoria. When these much-talked-of forts were being erected round the Boer capital, a very wide-spread officer of the Royal Engineers worked on them as a labourer. Doubtless that chief found the opportunity of taking abundant notes that will come in useful now.

## When Britain Invades.

A competent military writer, in the *Morning Post*, asserts that the maximum force of the Boer States—the levy *en masse*—may amount to 50,000 men. That number represents the minimum which should be supplied to the British Commander entrusted with operations against them. There will, of course, be large deductions from the Boer total, as they must garrison Pretoria, Johannesburg, and Bloemfontein, must watch the large native population of both States, must be ready to repel a movement of the Basutos, and must at least patrol the long border which separates their own from the British territory. But the British Commander will have to guard as he advances a lengthening line of communications. Once he crosses the border he cannot rely on the use of a railway, and before he reaches the heart of the enemy's country his forces will be at least 400 miles distant from the nearest point of that ocean which for centuries has always been the base of British military operations. If it were possible for the Boers to collect 50,000 men for a battle near Pretoria it would be hardly possible for a British General who had started with 50,000 men from the sea to bring more than 35,000 men to oppose them at the end of his advance. But the object of the British Government is not a battle on equal terms; it is such a decisive victory as will destroy the Boer power and compel surrender. For that purpose not numerical equality but very decided superiority on the battlefield is required. On the assumption that the Boer States can furnish 50,000 men, the British Commander should dispose of 75,000 or 75,000. These numbers, adds the writer, are not to be taken as exact. He believes the Boer levy *en masse* to be 50,000; but has no means of estimating the deductions that may with certainty be made. If, as some think, the Boers can concentrate at one spot not more than 25,000, then the British force would be calculated to admit of reaching the battlefield with a fair margin of excess over that number.

## The Powers and the Boers.

Will the European Powers and the United States recognise the Boers as belligerents, or will they regard the war as one between a Sovereign State and its rebellious subjects asks the *St. James's Gazette*? In the latter case, there would be no necessity for the Powers to take any formal notice that war was going on, an obvious advantage to Great Britain, for it would enable us to continue the purchase of mules in Spain and America, of tinne provisions in the United States, and of warlike stores generally wherever we found a market. Neither the Continental Powers, nor the United States of America ever have recognised the claim of the Transvaal to be "an independent Sovereign State." In abstaining from such recognition, they are, as the *Lancet* Journal reminds us, acting on a principle on which there is no difference of opinion among jurists. That principle is laid down in Hall's International Law, as follows:—"A State in its perfect form has, in virtue of its independence, complete liberty of action, subject to law, in its relations with other States. . . . But so soon as compacts are entered into, which are not intended to be revocable, or are not likely by the nature of their provisions to be susceptible of unilateral revocation, and which, at the same time, subject to the external action of a State to direction by a will other than its own, it ceases within the sphere of these compacts to be independent, and consequently to be a person in international law."

It is perfectly clear from this that the Transvaal, as Professor Westlake himself admits, is a "dependent" State. The exact international status of such a dependent State in time of war has never yet been determined. Obviously the Power (apart from the combatants) most interested in this question is Portugal, for upon the decision arrived at depends the privileges accorded to Boers or British at Delagoa Bay. In the present nebulous state of international law, authorities could be found to support any course Portugal chose to adopt. There is the precedent she herself set in 1896 when British troops were allowed to land at Beira and march through to Mashonaland. If, however, Portugal were to allow the British to use Delagoa Bay as a base for operations against the Transvaal there can be no doubt that the Boers would, if able, make reprisals, in which case a virtual, if not a declared, state of war would exist between Portugal and the South African Republic. Portugal is vitally interested in this matter. May she not be tempted to give Great Britain an opportunity to exercise that right of pre-emption over all Portuguese territory south of the Zambezi already secured to us by treaty? Such a solution would be beneficial to England and Portugal alike, and would render the isolation of the Boers absolute.

## Effect on Army Football.

The Transvaal war has had a peculiar effect on Army football, the Army Service Corps having sent no many players out to Africa that the clubs have been compelled to abandon all competitions. Captain Ford, an old Sussex and Hampshire player, and secretary to the Army Football Association, is at the Cape, and many other prominent players have been ordered to the front. The first round for the Army Cup was down to be played in October, but a dozen of the teams were not able to participate owing to their members having gone on active service. On Saturday afternoon, Oct. 7, a team of the Black Watch Regiment travelled from Perth to Philochry to take part in a football match with the local team, but shortly after their arrival a telegram was received from their commanding officer recalling the company by the first train, presumably in connection with the mobilisation movement, and in view of contingencies in South Africa.

## Opinion in Java.

The Batavia correspondent of the *Singapore Free Press* writes:

Dr. J. M. P. Kerckhoff, a Government Doctor, goes from Samarang to the Transvaal in charge of the Ambulance sent out by the Ladies' Committee there. He is now treating with the Government for the necessary leave, and he will go via Singapore and Aden by French or German mail to Lourenço Marques. It is impossible to give an idea of the intensity of the feeling in Netherlands India against the British and in favour of the Boers. The preachers against England, the press invectives against her, the man in the street has no other topic. The Dutch soldiers in the military gait at Tilmah send half a sovereign to the French, and a letter in which they say they would gladly give a hand toward helping the Boers to hunt the *redskins* out of their land, but "circumstances" prevent their doing more than subscribe to the fund for the wounded and bereaved, and the committee is to rest assured that although they are at present shut out from Society, their hearts beat as warmly for their race brothers as if the freedom of Holland itself was at stake. The papers all accuse Reuter of suppressing bad news, and they publish any wild news from any quarter which is bad for the British or good for the Boers. Items from the foreign press, which go to show that Mr. Chamberlain is a conscienceless scoundrel (he is generally spoken of as a *gewetenloos schelm*, which is "conscienceless scoundrel") are eagerly published and as eagerly read. Some wit writes to the papers that he read in the last Straits newspapers the following advertisements:

Five captured cannon, to be seen and delivered at Elandsdaggat and

LOST OR RUN AWAY.  
A whole squadron of horses with little armed men [manettes] on them. The honest finder to please send them back to Ladysmith or Pietermaritzburg before Christmas, for a suitable reward."

The writer is not quite sure he did not see them in the *Pinnag Gazette* where threat that there is yet time before Christmas to hoist the Union Jack over Java and Sumatra and to incorporate Netherlands India in the British Empire was telegraphed to the Dutch press and published in solemn derision.

No cases of personal bad feeling have occurred, most people confining themselves to expressing the hope that England will get a good hiding for her unjust action towards the Transvaal, and for being led away by a gang of speculating rascals in London and in Africa.

## SOME BOER LEADERS.

Piet Joubert.

Commandant Joubert, or Piet Joubert as he is known to the burghers, was the only one of the Boer leaders at the time of the annexation who refused to take office under the British Government, but retired to his farm and called himself a "free citizen." He was one of the triumvirate of independence. He was in supreme command at Laing's Nek, where he narrowly escaped wounding by a splinter of a shell. After the war he became Superintendent of Natives, but on the death of General Smut was made Vice-President. He is a shrewd strategist, but of late the Boers have lost confidence in him. As a matter of fact, though he is perfectly loyal to the Republic,

he knows what the issue of a war must be, and has consistently worked for peace. He has Portuguese, Prussian, and French decorations.

## Herklaas Malan.

Herklaas Malan is a farmer and a very influential man at Pietersburg in the Rustenburg district. He has been operating with his burghers on the western border in conjunction with Commandant Cronje of Potchefstroom. Ignorant and prejudiced, he is filled with bitter hatred of the English. Up to the present he is best known for his action in connection with Dr. Jameson's surrender at Doornkop, when, though Cronje had given terms, he insisted that the commandant had not the power to do so, and affirmed that the promised safeguard would only avail the raiders until they were handed over at Pretoria. The Rustenburgers are perhaps the sturdiest and most warlike section of the Boers.

## Pieter Cronje.

P. A. Cronje, wrongly reported to have been killed, is commandant of the Potchefstroom district, and earned considerable ill fame. He was notorious first of all for his action in connection with the sale of Bezuidenhout's effects at Potchefstroom, when he rushed up to the sheriff, pulled him off a wagon, and kicked him, saying, "Away with you, you Government official, we don't acknowledge you." It was his own fault that he was shot at Potchefstroom, which brought on the last war. He is notorious for his treachery. Despite the fact that he knew of the armistice and that supplies had been sent for the beleaguered garrison at Potchefstroom, he neither gave the garrison notice thereof nor did he admit the supplies. The operations during this siege were conducted with unusual brutality, and the blame rests with him. Moreover, it was to him that Jameson surrendered at Doornkop, and his ill faith in the matter has been clearly demonstrated. Neither flag of truce, nor armistice, nor the usages of civilised warfare are respected by him. He is very popular among the more violent of the Boers because of his rabid anti-British sentiments.

## Schalk Burger.

Schalk Burger is likely to prove one of the most interesting personalities among the Boer commandants. He is the grandson of one of the Boer trekkers on whose head the British Government in Natal set a large price. He is an earnest and thoughtful politician, though over cautious, so that the burghers have felt rather inclined to doubt his good faith. He was at one time a staunch Progressive, but has practically recanted the views he put forward when seeking election to the Presidency. He took part in the war of independence as a field cornet, and has in his character many of the elements that go to make a successful general. He is a member of the Executive Council, and has a considerable amount of influence.

## A "CLOSE TIME" FOR CURATES.

Speaking recently at the Worcester Diocesan Conference at Birmingham, Mr. S. Royle Shore created considerable amusement by advocating what he termed a "close time" for curates. He was convinced by the assistant-curates problem and the needs of the Home Mission field in the large cities that the Church of England would have to modify her attitude with regard to the indiscriminate and unrestricted marriage of the clergy. He suggested that the permission of the Bishop of the diocese should be obtained by the clergyman desiring to marry, such permission should not be refused where an adequate benefice existed to support the married state, or where private means existed and were properly secured by settlement, and provided, of course, that the particular work in which he was or intended to be engaged was not unsuited to a married man. The young ladies of the congregation should by degrees be taught to understand that the "pale young curate" immortalised in a certain very charming comic opera was not necessarily the most eligible man in the parish from a matrimonial point of view. Altogether, he was strongly in favour of what he had called a "close time" for curates. He did not think that the curate would have the effect of reducing the number of candidates for orders. There ought to be a large financial reform in the pecuniary provision for the clergy in their work and subsequent retirement. Some systematic way of recruiting for the ministry should be adopted, and the future supply of the clergy not left merely to chance.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

Captain Schuklt, of the steamship *Taiifu*, from Hongkong, reports:—Strong N.W. winds.

Captain Riecke, of the steamship *Triumph*, from Haiphong, reports:—Strong North wind and high sea.

Captain Joslin, of the steamship *Kong Beng*, from Haiphong, reports:—Strong North-East to Northerly winds and high North-Easterly sea throughout.

Captain McIntosh, of the steamship *Renoumont*, from Singapore, reports:—Light variable winds and calms till Tuesday, 14th, Lat. 17° N. when strong N.E. gale set in with very heavy sea, continuing till Gap Rock was passed.

## NOTANDA.

## CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER.

Meteorological means based on fifteen years' observations to 1898.

Barometer ..... 30.103  
Thermometer ..... 69.2  
Humidity ..... 65  
Rainfall ..... 1.302

## TO-DAY.

On date at 4 p.m. On date at 4 p.m.  
Barometer ..... 30.11 30.03  
Temperature ..... 69 72  
Humidity ..... 45 40  
Rainfall ..... — —

## TO-DAY.

Friday, 17th November, 1899.  
Chinese—15th of 10th moon of 25th year of K'uang-shi.  
Sun—Rises ..... 6hr. 15min.  
Sets ..... 5hr. 16min.  
Moon—Full Moon 5hr. 53 min.  
High water—Morning ..... 6hr. 20min.  
Afternoon ..... 5hr. 13min.  
Low water—Morning ..... 2hr. 49min.  
Afternoon ..... 1hr. 49min.

1897—British steamer *Killarney* sunk in Hollar.

harbour by steamer *Chimble*.

1891—Celebration of the Shanghai Jubilee.

1897—Kaochoo taken possession of by the German squadron.

1898—Edict dismissing Hu-yu-fen from Tsungli-Yamen.

TO-MORROW.

Saturday, 18th November, 1899.

Chinese—16th of 10th moon of 25th year of K'uang-shi.

Sun—Rises ..... 6hr. 15min.

Sets ..... 5hr. 16min.

High water—Morning ..... 6hr. 20min.

Afternoon ..... 5hr. 13min.

Low water—Morning ..... 2hr. 49min.

Afternoon ..... 1hr. 49min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1851—Death of the King of Hanover.

1867—Great Fire in Hongkong.

1866—Suez Canal opened.

1870—Chung Hoo arrived in Hongkong en route for France, as special Ambassador, to explain the Tientsin Massacre.

1877—Kars taken by the Russians.

1893—Dr. J. D. Duder, German Consul at Canton, shot himself.

1897—Outbreak of cattle disease in Hongkong.

1898—H.M.S. *Formidable* launched at Portsmouth.

## SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILED DUE.

Australian (*Chinglu*) 19th inst.

French (*Oceanic*) 21st inst.

American (*Gladie*) 22nd inst.

American (*Hongkong Maru*) 29th inst.

Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 2nd prox.

American (*China*) 7th prox.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic* with the next French mail, will leave Saigon to-morrow at 1 a.m. for this port.

The steamer *Kasuga Maru* (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this port to-day and is expected to arrive here on the 21st November.

## HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

*Isla de Cuba* ..... at Kowloon Dock.

*Isla de Luzon* ..... " "

*Sinlu* ..... " "

*H.L.G.M.S. Deutschland* ..... " "

*Idzumi Maru* ..... " "

*Pranto* ..... " "

*Adolph Obrij* ..... " "

*D. Jann d'Autric* ..... Cosmopolitan "

*Mongkut* ..... " "

*Phraung* ..... " "

Outward—17th October—*Arab, Avula, Queen Cristina*, 20th October—*Pulover, Socrata*, 21th October—*Ambrisa, Asama, Catania, Khalif, Singapore*, 27th October—*Renader, Glenartney, Oceanic, Kanakuru Maru, Kirkite, Norman Isles*, 31st October—*Sarnia, Afridi, Ulysses, Burma*, 3rd November—*Ernest Simons, Strathgyle*, 7th November—*Glenloch, Prinz Heinrich, Madoff, Clio, Kostroma, Eleanor*.

Homeward—7th November—*Sarpedon, Sado Maru*.

## Shipping.

Arrivals.

SYDNEY, French steamer, 4,332, Aubert, 16th Nov.—Shanghai 14th Nov., Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes.

BENLONOND, British steamer, 1,752, C. K. McIntosh, 16th Nov.—Singapore 9th Nov., General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

TRIUMPH, German steamer, 675, A. Riecke, 16th Nov.—Haiphong 12th Nov., General.—Jensen & Co.

KONG BENG, British steamer, 865, F. W. Joslin, 16th Nov.—Haiphong 14th Nov., Rice and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TAIFU, German steamer, 1,934, R. Schult, 16th Nov.—Hongkong 14th Nov., Coal.—Chinese.

HUE, French steamer, 704, P. Merleux, 17th Nov.—Haiphong and Hoihow 16th Nov., General.—A. R. Marty.

KOSAI MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,118, J. Nagao, 17th Nov.—Swatow 16th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

BELLEOPHON, British steamer, 1,288, Lyons, 17th Nov.—Penang 6th Nov., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

*Taihu*, British str., for Bangkok.

*Chiyen*, British str., for Canton.

*Rongnam*, British str., for Canton.

*Shanghai*, British str., for Swatow.

*Kwai Lum*, British steam-launch, for Macao.

*Holhu*, French str., for Hoihow.

Departures.

Nov. 17, *Haiman*, British str., for Shanghai.

Nov. 17, *Taihu*, British str., for Bangkok.

Nov. 17, *Hanoi*, French str., for Haiphong.

Nov. 17, *Salvadora*, American str., for Manila.

Nov. 17, *Taihu*, British str., for Bangkok.

Nov. 17, *Taihu*, British str., for Shanghai.

Nov. 17, *Loosk*, British str., for Hoihow.

Nov. 17, *Shanghai*, British str., for Manila.

Nov. 17, *Chiyen*, Chinese str., for Canton.

Nov. 17, *Hingo Maru*, Japanese str., for Singapore.

Passengers—Arrived.

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